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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

OF

MARY LAND

TRANSMITTED TO THE

Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

In Pursuance of Law,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

ANNAPOLIS:

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1872.

REPORT.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

ANNAPOLIS, *January 1st, 1872.*

His Excellency, ODEN BOWIE,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

SIR--I have the honor to submit a Report of the operations of this office during the brief period in which it has been committed to my charge, and to offer such suggestions as may be deemed pertinent.

I had the honor to receive my appointment, as the Adjutant General of the State, on the 8th of last February, but was prevented by untoward circumstances, involving the recovery of important Records necessary for transacting the business of the office, from assuming full and entire charge before April.

The affairs of the office were found generally in a confused and disordered condition, owing to the disintegration of the Volunteer Forces then going on, and the sudden transfer of a vast number of papers and documents, the accumulation of four years, from Baltimore to Annapolis, which had necessarily to pass into new and unfamiliar hands.

At the outset of my duties, I was met by the wreck of the extensive body of uniformed Volunteer Troops created by the Acts of 1867 and 1868. Those Acts provided large and unusual appropriations for support and supply. Liberal allowances were made for the lease of Amories, and in addition to the customary arms and accoutrements, the troops were furnished with uniforms, blankets, cavalry equipments and camp equipage; in short, no appliances were left unemployed to place the Volunteer Forces upon a firm and efficient footing. The times, too, were exceptionally propitious. A lively interest in the subject was evinced by the public generally,

and ample means for building up an effective *personnel*, were found in the legacy left by the war of large numbers of available men alive to military incitements, and capable of bringing into the State service the skill, experience and habits of discipline acquired in the field.

It was under such auspices that an extensive Volunteer System was established, embracing organizations from every portion of the State, and apparently possessing all the elements of stability and permanence.

I regret that it is my duty, frankly, to state that a marked change has since taken place in the military affairs of the State, and the question whether this is due to the more limited appropriations subsequently made for military support, or to causes beyond legislative control, is well worthy of scrutiny.

Of the entire body of uniformed Volunteer Troops, organized in 1867, and the two following years, only a few scattered fragments remain.

The disbandment at the expiration of the several terms of enlistment has been wide and general.

Of the thirty-three Companies of Cavalry organized into Regiments and Battalions, and described in common with the rest of the establishment as prosperous and flourishing in the last Report emanating from this office, sixteen have broken up and dispersed, and the condition of many of those that are left is not encouraging.

The Artillery Battalion, composed of three Batteries of four pieces each, splendidly equipped with the State quota of Napoleon Guns, provided by the Federal Government, well commanded and well drilled in artillery practice, has long since ceased to exist; and under the favor of the Honorable Secretary of War, the guns, caissons, artillery wagons and forges have been consigned to the temporary custody of the United States authorities at the Pikesville Arsenal, subject to the order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Turning to the Infantry Branch of the service, a similar condition of things is witnessed.

Of the seventeen Regiments, more or less complete, borne on the rolls at the date of the last Report, the Fifth alone has preserved its organization intact, continued its customary drill and practice, and maintained its honorable distinction for discipline and efficiency. That it has proved an exception to the general disbandment, must be ascribed to its public spirit and *esprit de corps*. And this solitary Regiment, now enjoying a historic name, while steadily advancing its own reputation, and enhancing the credit of the State, both within and beyond our borders, is left largely to its own means of maintenance. Its contributions for objects of a purely military and public nature, have been made with free and lavish hands. The cost of purchasing tents, in addition to those provided by the State, of supplementing the sum necessary to meet the rent of their Armory, and of supplying new uniforms to rank and file, has fallen largely upon its individual members, and if we add the incidental expenses attending parades, encampments and excursions, all so conducive to efficiency, the aggregate expenditure far exceeds the provisions made by the law for its support.

To show that the case is not overstated, I may refer to an official report of the Colonel Commanding, under date of December 15th, 1871, in which the large excess of expenditure over the amounts granted by the State is exhibited, without even taking into account the cost of uniforms, probably the heaviest item of all. Colonel Jenkins says, "from the formation of my Command in June 1867, to December 1871, our expenses, exclusive of money paid by members for uniforms, &c., have been \$51,584.99, of which the State has contributed \$16,216.97," or, in other words, the 5th Regiment has applied to its maintenance, out of its own means, during a space of little over four years, more than two-thirds of the entire amount provided by the State, in the Legislative Session of 1870, for the support of the whole Volunteer Force for two years.

I advert to these details, less to command this Corps to your favor and to public appreciation, than to suggest the inquiry, through the relation the facts bear to the existing

Militia Laws, whether the provisions of the State Constitution, (Article IX., Section I,) which require the General Assembly to "pass such laws to promote Volunteer Militia Organizations as may afford them effectual encouragement," have been fulfilled in their full spirit and intent. What is said of the Fifth Regiment is, or has been true, though to a less extent, with respect to other organizations; and I submit, that these constant drains upon private funds for their several supports, do not seem to indicate that they have enjoyed the beneficent and fostering care of State Laws which the Constitution contemplated.

In fact, it is a part of the general experience, that exactions of the kind are fruitful sources of irritation and discontent, and a Volunteer System, whose success chiefly depends upon the hearty and cheerful co-operation of its members, when exposed to such unhappy influences, must in the end lose popular favor, and dwindle away for want of recruits. To maintain that system in a condition of efficiency commensurate with its importance, the State must deal with it in a spirit of just appreciation and wise liberality.

I am sensible that these views in some particulars may not seem, at first glance, to be sustained by the statement which appears in another portion of this Report, (Exhibit C,) showing a considerable balance left in the Treasury of the appropriations provided for military support for the years 1870 and 1871. But to guard against erroneous inferences, it must be remembered, that the unexpended balance is accounted for by special reasons, and the case furnishes no rule for general guidance. The disbandment of the large forces existing at the passage of the Military Act of 1870, already described, and whose continuance was contemplated in the 5th Section of that Act, left nothing but the mere débris to maintain, and it may be safely alleged that had it been possible to preserve the organization in its entirety, the appropriations would have fallen far short of the means required for its support.

It does not fall within the province of this Report to engage in any elaborate criticism of the Military Laws now

governing us, or to venture opinions about the needs of our Volunteer System, which might be regarded as merely speculative : but the subject is one of too much interest and importance to be passed entirely over. Apart from the mere question of appropriation, the brief and scanty provisions of the Act, passed by the last General Assembly, would seem, by common confession, inadequate in other essential respects to the requirements of a well ordered Volunteer Militia establishment, fixed upon a sure and permanent basis. The Militia Codes of some of our sister States might be profitably consulted, as exhibiting a clearer insight into the condition and necessities of cases entirely similar, and a wider reach of appliances to provide for them. That of the State of New York, more especially, commends itself to our attention as embracing a body of comprehensive and well digested provisions, enriched by a military forethought and wisdom that meet the wants of her system at every turn.

Besides an effective Militia Code, it is of no less consequence to provide judicious regulations supplemental to the general law, and dealing with such particulars as cannot be conveniently embodied in Legislative enactments. These might be readily prepared by a commission selected from intelligent men trained in the profession of arms, many of whom are to be found both within and outside of our organization.

With this brief allusion to topics, full of interest and suggestion, I would respectfully recommend a thorough revision of our Militia Laws, with such enlargement and amendments, as, in the judgment of our Legislature, the well-being of our Volunteer Forces demands; and also the appointment, by legislative authority, of a suitable Commission to draw up supplemental regulations, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

These general views are presented in the confident hope, that the approaching General Assembly will take prompt and effectual measures to restore our Militia System to life and activity. It cannot be supposed that it is the policy of the State to allow it to remain in a feeble and languid con-

dition that threatens entire extinction. As a School of Arms, as a present means of meeting unexpected emergencies, and as a nucleus for a larger body, in the event of war, it deserves to be preserved and cherished; but as the only power we have to rely upon to maintain and vindicate the law when society is disturbed by violent outbreaks, and the ordinary Police Force is unequal to the occasion, the value of our Volunteer Forces cannot be measured. These last considerations are enforced by the memorable events that have recently taken place in a neighboring metropolis, and the feverish agitations arising from social questions now so generally prevalent, which are as likely to break bounds in our midst as elsewhere.

Should the approaching Legislature deem it proper to take action on a subject that so nearly concerns our welfare, the present time seems eminently suitable. The organization that, with but slight latitude of expression, I may say, has passed away, was large, unwieldy and unnecessarily costly. In its room we may build up a system compact in form, limited to the requirements of the State, more amenable to discipline, and manageable with stricter regard to economy.

Without attempting to offer even the rudest outline of such a system, I would respectfully suggest, as bearing upon the subject, that it is the well considered opinion of many of our most experienced officers, that one Brigade, limited to three Regiments of Infantry, one Battalion of four Companies of Cavalry, and one Battery of four pieces of Light Artillery, would amply answer all the requirements of our largest commercial city; and, if to this were added a single Infantry Battalion or Company in each of our other cities, measuring the force by the respective populations under some determined rule; and one or more Companies of Cavalry in each county, the number also regulated by population, the aggregate force organized into Brigades, or if advisable, into Divisions, would meet all the necessities of the State in any probable contingency.

It does not seem to have entered into our plan of legislation to confine our Volunteer System within fixed limits. On the contrary, the tax imposed on those who failed to become

members of the Maryland National Guard, and after the repeal of that tax, the encouragement offered by the 5th Section of the last Military Act to organize Companies without stint, seemed designed to stimulate an indefinite enlargement. The policy, however, of restricting the system to our ascertained wants, would not be without its advantages. A limited establishment could be more effectually controlled and disciplined, and more economically supplied and maintained, and the appropriations for a force, whose size and proportions are determined in advance, would rest upon estimates derived from exact data, instead of being left, as now, to the hazards of conjecture, and liable to fluctuate between the extremes of extravagance and economy. The uncertainty of legislative provision for this object is strikingly exhibited in the wide difference between the amounts appropriated in 1868 and 1870. The Assembly of 1868 voted for the military support an annual appropriation of \$100,000, granting also the large avails arising from the exemption tax, and liberal allowances for rent of Armories; while that of 1870 reduced the appropriation proper to \$25,000, cut down the Armory rents one-half, and repealed the exemption tax, merely substituting in lieu of this last provision, a fund contingent upon the admission of honorary members into the several Companies, from which, except in a few solitary cases, no income has been derived. And besides the advantages of more exact rules of legislative action furnished by a restricted system, it might be confidently hoped that an institution, made accessible to but a limited number, if liberally protected and fostered by the State, and encouraged to win its way into public confidence and favor, would soon acquire a prestige that would insure full ranks, and obviate the necessity, now existing, of beating about for recruits.

The efforts that have been persistently made to keep up the Volunteer Force by the formation of new Companies, or the reorganization of old ones, have for the most part proved fruitless. Two serious obstacles are encountered at the very threshold: the cost of uniforms, not now defrayed by the State, and the small sums allowed for the rents of Armories. The first

has been in some instances overcome by the reissue of old uniforms recovered from disbanded Companies, a sorry expedient at best, as the garments are generally worn and shabby, and were never designed for their new possessors. The question of supplying the troops with uniforms is always a difficult one, not only on account of the magnitude of the cost, but that, even under the most rigid rules, they are largely wasted upon men who abandon the service before the expiration of their term of enlistment.

The Statutes of New York attempt to meet the difficulty, by providing, in lieu of that supply, for the payment of a fixed sum into the military fund of each Regiment, to be distributed among such non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, as shall have paraded during the previous year a determined number of times in full uniform. In this way, not only is reimbursement of the cost of uniforms, in part or wholly, made to deserving men, but a valuable incentive is offered to punctual attendance on occasions of general parade. It is worthy of consideration, whether a similar provision might not be profitably embodied in our laws.

With regard to rents of Armories, the obvious remedy is to adjust the scale of allowances to prevailing prices, leaving a reasonable margin for fluctuation, within the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief. In some of the Northern cities, Armories are provided at municipal cost, an arrangement strictly equitable, as the military constitute, in an important sense, part of the Local Police Force, and one presenting an example of enlightened liberality, that commends itself to city authorities nearer home.

I would respectfully suggest, that you lay before the Legislature the urgent need that is felt of a State Arsenal at some central point, easily guarded, and of easy access, for the deposit and safe-keeping of arms and accoutrements, munitions of war and military property of every description.

These valuable objects are now, for the most part, crowded in the small apartment, adjoining this office, known as the Armory, or packed in boxes and placed in the cellars of out-buildings on the Capitol grounds, many of them fast deterio-

ating from corrosion and other causes, for want of the care of a special custodian; a portion of the arms is deposited also at Easton, in a building employed as an Armory, but suited only to local purposes. This want appeals to the pride of the State, as well as to her interests, and finds at once its illustration and its commentary, in the fact, that our artillery ordnance is now stored at the Federal Arsenal at Pikesville, and our powder in the magazine at Fort McHenry.

I have to report that there is no such record of the General Militia on the files of this office, as is assumed in Acts 1870, Section 4, which provide, "that the enrollment and organization of the Militia of this State into Divisions, Brigades, Regiments, Battalions, Squadrons and Companies, as numbered and recorded in the office of the Adjutant General, shall continue, subject to be altered by the Commander-in-Chief from time to time as he may direct." The actual organization is confined to the uniformed volunteer forces, and the necessary machinery and faculties have not been provided for extending it to the ununiformed portion of the Militia.

I would also invite your attention to the want of legal facilities, for making annual returns, in triplicate of the Militia Force of the State.

This important duty, imposed on the Adjutant General, both by Federal and State law, he is unable to discharge satisfactorily. The only provision, made for supplying this office with the necessary data, is found in Section 1 of the Militia Act of 1870, wherein it is made "the duty of the different Officers of Registration, throughout the State, to furnish annually to the Adjutant General, a list of all persons, in their respective districts, composing the Militia." No report has been received from the Officers of Registration, probably for the reason that they had no means of gathering the necessary information, the list of registered voters, obviously, not furnishing it; consequently, the returns of this office, for the year 1871, present only an approximate statement of the General Militia Force, in the form of a transcript, of the returns made the previous year.

To remedy the evil, I would propose the appointment of Enrolling Officers in each Military District, who should be clothed with authority to make the enrollment, be limited to a reasonable time in the performance of the service, and required to make returns to the Adjutant General on or before the first day of August, each year.

The importance of keeping up with the improvements of the day, in the description of weapons furnished our troops, will not, I trust, be overlooked by the Legislature. The muzzle-loading musket, for all purposes of war, has become obsolete, and taken its place by the side of the old flint lock. It has been discarded by the Armies and Navies of the world. Part of our forces have already been armed with guns of the most approved pattern, and in order to put all on the same footing, I would recommend, that authority be obtained for the disposal, by sale or exchange, of the inferior arms now on hand, with a view to replacing the muzzle-loader with the breech-loader throughout the service.

I would also suggest, that special authority be obtained for the inspection and sale at public auction of a large accumulation of military property of no value to the State, consisting of old arms, dilapidated accoutrements, worn-out uniforms, &c., now stored at Annapolis and elsewhere, and that the avails be applied to the military fund; and further, that some general provision be made for the disposal in future of all similar material that may, from time to time, become unfit for issue, and valueless to the State.

I would invite your attention to the condition of the portion of the records in this office, which relate to the late war. They are very imperfect, owing, I learn, to the failure of the Recruiting Officers to furnish regular returns from the several recruiting stations when the troops were mustered in, and are made up largely of individual rolls, obtained from time to time from the War Department, to supply evidence to the Comptroller in the settlement of claims arising under the Bounty Acts of the State. It is in this last aspect that those records are chiefly important, as they constitute the basis of large disbursements made by our Treasury Department.

Many of them are worn and frayed, and, in some instances, mutilated by frequent manipulation, and in order to preserve and reduce them to convenient order for reference, by transcribing them into the books of the office, I would recommend the employment of a special clerk, the general routine of business allowing no time to be devoted to the purpose by the present force.

I would submit, that in addition to the special duties, assigned by law to the Adjutant General, he is obliged, from the peculiar complexion of the organization of the General Staff, to perform a variety of functions, that are usually distributed among the members of the Staff. As the officers composing that body are not paid, except when "on actual service, by command of the Commander-in-Chief, and mustered in with the troops," it seems to be the design of the law, that the Staff itself shall, in a large and practical sense, be merely nominal, assisting only at the rare ceremonial occasions in which the Commander-in-Chief takes part, but at other times simply forming part of the frame-work of the general system, to be made available in possible exigencies. With our present reduced service, no serious inconvenience results from this arrangement, but if the General Assembly shall determine to take measures to build up a force, corresponding to the requirements of the State, I would suggest, that the Inspector General be made a paid officer, and be entrusted with the duty of organizing and inspecting the troops, and with the charge of the arms and accoutrements, and all other military property, and the purchase and issue thereof.

This combination of the several duties of Quarter-Master-General, Chief of Ordnance and Inspector General in one officer, though not practicable in an extended service, would, I am led to believe, answer every purpose of a limited Militia System, and would place important functions in responsible hands, to which the Adjutant General could not give his personal attention, without detriment to the special requirement of his office proper, or consistently with the clause in the Militia Act requiring him "to keep his office, and discharge the duties thereof at Annapolis." It may be further

urged, in favor of such a measure, that while an intelligent direction in the initiation of organizations is in the highest degree useful, and frequent inspections are indispensable aids to discipline and efficiency, the faithful discharge of the other duties, proposed to be assigned to the Inspector General, would probably result in saving annually to the State far more than the amount of compensation necessary to command the services of a competent officer.

Finally, I would recommend that the title of "Maryland National Guard" be restored to the Uniformed Volunteer Forces. It was bestowed by the Act of 1867, recognized by that of 1868, and has passed into a general use, that resists its virtual removal from the Statute Book, by the silence of the Act of 1870. As a designation appropriately descriptive, and one of honorable import, addressing itself at once to soldierly instincts and State pride, it deserves to be again distinctly stamped with the sanction of law.

Gathering together the several suggestions scattered in the body of this Report, I beg leave to place them under your view in a brief recapitulation.

1. A revision of our Military Law.
2. The appointment of a commission to draw up supplemental regulations.
3. Restricting the Volunteer system within determined limits.
4. Reimbursement of cost of uniforms under certain conditions to all, except Commissioned Officers, by providing a regimental fund for the purpose.
5. Providing for a State Arsenal.
6. The appointment of Enrolling Officers, for the enrollment, &c., of the General Militia.
7. The general substitution of the breech-loader for the muzzle-loader, through the sale or exchange of the latter.
8. The sale of valueless military property on hand, and general provision for the future disposal of such materials.
9. The employment of a Special Clerk to transcribe certain records relating to the late war.

10. Making the Inspector General a paid officer, and enlarging his duties, in the event of our Volunteer Force being placed on a wider footing.

11. The restoration by direct enactment of the title of Maryland National Guards to the Volunteer Forces.

The changes and movements of the Volunteer Forces since April, are few, and may be briefly told.

A schedule of the existing organization appears in Exhibit A, in the appendix to this Report.

The 15th Regiment has been reduced to a Battalion, in order to concentrate the organization within the limits of its Head-Quarters at Cumberland, and place it more effectually under the supervision and control of the Commanding Officer. The reorganization of that Battalion is now going on, with the hope of its early completion.

Company H, formerly a member of the 15th Regiment, has been constituted an Independent Company, with Head-Quarters at Borton.

One of the results of the wide disbandment, has been the conversion of scattered Companies generally, whose Company organizations were left undisturbed into Independent Commands, all of which are embraced in Exhibit A.

An additional Infantry Regiment has been organized in the city of Baltimore, under the designation of the 6th, to be assigned to the 2nd Brigade, or, in stricter terms, its five Companies have been accepted, and the completion of the organization only waits compliance with certain requirements of law, for the Regiment to be fully recognized.

Out of the two Cavalry Battalions, of the late First Division, three Companies have been reorganized, and assigned to the Second Brigade, and an additional Company has nearly completed its formation. The three Companies would have been consolidated into a Battalion, but that the necessities of organization were surrendered to considerations of rent, and as separate and independent Commands only, could the amounts be reached under law for the payment of their

several Armories. These Companies are composed mostly of the German portion of our population. The members furnish their own horses, and chiefly their own Cavalry equipments, and exhibit a zeal and spirit well worthy of commendation and encouragement.

The various forces of the State are so widely severed by distance, that it has not been thought advisable, or even practicable, to recombine them into one general organization. It is hoped that under future legislative provision, the gaps will be filled up, and this scheme rendered feasible.

General and Special Orders disbanding forces are set forth in Exhibit B. These orders, though in some instances, in direct terms, disbanding the forces to which they relate, were in fact, but official recognitions of disbandments that had already taken place; and, in other cases, were addressed to Commands, whose disorganization had been reported as irreparable.

The Fifth Regiment, under your authority, proceeded to Frederick on the 1st of last July, and pitched their tents in the immediate neighborhood, where they remained until the 5th, engaged in exercises in camp and field duties, in which they exhibited skill, discipline and general efficiency, highly creditable to both officers and privates.

The amount of appropriations credited to this Department, and the expenditures that have been made under it by this office, appear in Exhibit C.

Under the authority of Sec. 14, Military Acts, 1870, Col. James Macdonald, Aid-de-Camp at these Head-Quarters, was appointed to the duty of collecting the Military property of disbanded Companies; and I am indebted to his zeal and diligence for the recovery of a large amount of guns and accoutrements, set forth in his return of December 15th, as shown in Exhibit D, in the Appendix. He is still actively engaged in that service.

The arms received from this source were found generally damaged by rust and usage. A portion of them have been

cleaned and repaired, and it is important that all should be restored to an efficient condition at an early day.

Besides the ordinary routine of business, the duties of this office have been wide and various, consisting chiefly in furnishing the Comptroller with copies of records necessary in the settlement of claims for State Bounty, and where the evidence is not on file, obtaining it from the War Office at Washington: and in maintaining a general correspondence with the heads of the Army and Navy Departments, claim agents, and individuals generally throughout the country who had personal, family or legal interests in the events of the late war. The labor has also been greatly increased by the task of settling large arrearages claimed to be due for Armory rents, articles furnished, services rendered, &c., for which, in many instances, the present incumbent found no evidence on record, and which, therefore, required unusual scrutiny, Some of these claims involved nice legal questions, in determining which I am largely indebted to the kind and able assistance of the Hon. Isaac D. Jones, our late Attorney General.

In conclusion, I beg to acknowledge my obligations for the intelligent and efficient co-operation and aid rendered me in the performance of my duties by your Aid-de-Camp, Colonel James Howard, whom you detailed for service in this office as Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

I would also acknowledge the courtesy and assistance I have invariably received in my intercourse with the officers of the Volunteer Force, and testify to the wide interest that is felt in the establishment of such a general uniformed Militia system, as shall conduce to the honor of the State, and insure her safety in any contingency.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. H. McBLAIR,
Adjutant General.

MARYLAND VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

EXHIBIT "A."

SECOND BRIGADE—BALTIMORE CITY.

Brig. Bvt. Maj. Genl. R. H. Carr, Comdg.; Col. Thos. J. McKaig, Asst. Adgt. Gen. and Chief of Staff; Lt. Col. W. J. Kellinger, Inspector; Lt. Col. R. H. Mitchell, Commissary; Lt. Col. H. Munnikhuysen, Judge Advocate; Lt. Col. E. Fitzgerald, Engineer; Lt. Col. M. S. Moore, Quartermaster; Lt. Col. R. H. Conway, Ord. Officer; Lt. Col. P. S. Field, Surgeon; Major A. St. Clair, Aide-de-Camp.

Co. "A," Independent Cavalry, Capt. R. C. Cashmeyer. 3 Com. Officers; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 59—Aggregate 62.

Co. "B," Independent Cavalry, Capt. Jacob Dahl. 2 Com. Off.; Non-Com. and Privates, 55—Aggregate 57.

Co. "C," Independent Cavalry, Capt. ————. 3 Com. Off.; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 60—Aggregate 63.

Co. "D," being reorganized.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.—Col. J. Stricker Jenkins, Lt. Col. Hy. D. Loney, Major Geo. R. Gaither, Jr., Surgeon Alan P. Smith, Asst. L. McLane Tiffany, Quartermaster E. F. Pontier, Commissary Ed. C. Johnson, Adj. Thos. A. Symington.

Co. "A," Capt. D. H. Thomas, Jr. Com. Off. 1; Non-Com. and Privates, 20—Aggregate 21.

Co. "B," Capt. Jno. D. Lipscomb. Com. Off. 2; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 32—Aggregate 34.

Co. "C," Capt. Robt. P. Brown. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. and Privates, 43—Aggregate 51

Co. "D," Capt. Jno. J. Hooff. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 28—Aggregate 31.

Co. "E," Capt. Frank X. Ward. Com. Off. 2; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 33—Aggregate 35.

Co. "F," 1st Lieut. Neilson Poe, Jr. Com. Off. 2; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 29—Aggregate 31.

Co. "G," 1st Lieut. Thos. J. Shryock. Com. Off. 2; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 21—Aggregate 23.

Co. "H," Capt. W. P. Zollinger. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 42—Aggregate 45.

Co. "I," Capt. Jno. W. Torsch. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 34—Aggregate 37.

Co. "K," Capt. Jno. E. H. Post. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 33—Aggregate 36. Total 411.

Field and Staff, 8; Non-Com. Staff, 10; Drum Corps, 20; Band, 29.

Sixth Regiment Infantry.—Lt. Col. A. H. Leftwich, Comdg. 5 Companies—Organization not completed.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

One Battalion Cavalry: Maj. Thos. B. Gatch, Comdg.

Co. "A," Capt. Danl. Bouldin. Com. Off. 4; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 56—Aggregate 60.

Co. "B," Capt. V. R. Heaton. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 40—Aggregate 43.

Co. "C," Capt. J. L. Todd. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 46—Aggregate 49.

Co. "D," Capt. J. L. Ridgely. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 40—Aggregate 43. Total of Battalion 195 Men.

ANNE ARUNDEL, PRINCE GEORGE'S AND CALVERT COUNTIES.

Third Regiment Cavalry.—Col. Frank L. Griffith, Friendship, A. A. Co.

Co. "D," Capt. Chas. R. Belt, Huntington, Calvert Co.—Aggregate 50.

Co. "E," Capt. Louis McK. Griffith, Friendship, A. A. Co.—Aggregate 63.

Co. "F," S. Sollers, Prince Frederick, Calvert Co.—Aggregate 50.

Co. "H," Ed. Magruder, Suitsville, Pr. Geo. Co.—Aggregate —.

Co. "M," Chas. E. Owens, Bristol, A. A. Co.—Aggregate —.

One Independent Co. Cavalry: Capt. Jno. Brown, Annapolis, A. A. Co.—Aggregate 43.

One Independent Co. Cavalry: Capt. Frank A. Bond, Hooversville, A. A. Co.—Aggregate —.

One Independent Co. Infantry: Capt. Thos. S. Nutwell, West River, A. A. Co.—Aggregate 44.

One Independent Co. Infantry: Capt. Geo. R. H. Marshall, Piscataway, Pr. Geo. Co. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 43—Aggregate 46.

One Independent Co. Infantry: Capt. Jno. F. Peterson, Hills' Landing, Pr. Geo. Co. Com. Off. 4; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 54—Aggregate 58.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

One Independent Co. Infantry: Princess Anne—Reorganizing.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

One Battalion Infantry: Lieuten. Col. Chas. J. Harrison, Comdg. Cumberland—5 Companies (reorganizing.)

One Independent Co. Infantry: Capt. James Goodwin, Barton, Md.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

One Independent Co. Infantry: Capt. Jno. McGinley, Laurel Grove. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 54—Aggregate 57.

TALBOT COUNTY.

One Independent Infantry Co: Capt. Ed. Roberts, Easton. Com. Off. 3; Non-Com. Off. and Privates, 59—Aggregate 62.

EXHIBIT "B."

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Adjutant General's Office,

Annapolis, April 1st, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2.

* * * * *

II. The First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, Infantry, First Brigade; and Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Regiments, Infantry, Second Brigade; the First Artillery Battalion, First Cavalry Battalion, First Brigade; and the First Cavalry Battalion, Second Brigade, First Division, M. N. G., with exception of Companies A and B, First Battalion, First Brigade and Company —, (Captain Raw,) First Battalion, Second Brigade, are hereby disbanded.

* * * * *

By Command of the

Governor and Com'dr-in-Chief.

CHAS. H. McBLAIR,

Adjt. General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Adjutant General's Office,

Annapolis, June 19th, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4.

The Tenth Regiment, Infantry, M. N. G., having lost its Regimental organization, is hereby disbanded.

* * * * *

By Command of the

Governor and Com'dr-in-Chief,

CHAS. H. McBLAIR,

Adjt. General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Adjutant General's Office,
 Annapolis, July 13th, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS }
 No. 5. }

The Second Division, M. N. G., having lost its Divisional organization, so much of G. O. No. 3, Series 1870, as created that Division, is hereby revoked.

The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Regiments, Infantry, and Eighth Battalion, Cavalry, belonging to that Division, are hereby disbanded.

* * * * *

By order of the
 Governor and Com'dr-in-Chief.
 CHAS. H. McBLAIR,
 Adjt. General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Adjutant General's Office,
 Annapolis, August 4th, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS }
 No. 6. }

I. The Third Division, M. N. G., having lost its Divisional organization, by reason of the disbandment of a portion of its forces, is no longer recognized as a Military Division; and Par. 3 and 4 of G. O. No. 3, Series 1870, are hereby revoked.

II. The Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Regiments, Infantry, belonging to the Third Division, having by partial or entire disbandment of their respective Companies, lost their Regimental organizations, are announced as no longer forming Regiments in the Maryland National Guard.

III. The following designated Companies of the several Regiments, are announced as having disbanded, viz., Eleventh Regiment, A, E, G and K; Twelfth Regiment, A; Sixteenth Regiment, A, B, C and E; Seventeenth Regiment, A, B, C and D.

* * * * *

V. The Fifth Cavalry Battalion, Third Division; is announced as having disbanded.

VI. Companies A, G, I and L, Third Regt., Cavalry, Third Division, are announced as having disbanded.

* * * * *

VII. The Fifteenth Regiment, Infantry, 3d Division, is hereby reduced to a Battalion, to consist of the Five Companies in Cumberland, and the immediate vicinity.

* * * * *

By Command of the
Governor and Com'dr-in-Chief.
CHAS. H. McBLAIR,
Adjt. General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Adjutant General's Office,
Annapolis, Sept. 6th, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 7. }

Company I, lately detached from the 15th Regiment, M. N. G., by General Orders No. 6, Current Series, is hereby disbanded.

By Command of the
Governor and Com'dr-in-Chief.
CHAS. H. McBLAIR,
Adjt. General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Adjutant General's Office,
Annapolis, Sept. 6th, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No 8. }

Company F, Cumberland Battalion is hereby disbanded.

* * * * *

By Command of the
Governor and Com'dr-in-Chief.
CHAS. H. McBLAIR,
Adjt. General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Adjutant General's Office,
 Annapolis, October 13th, 1871.

SPECIAL ORDERS }
 No. 23. }

I. Upon the recommendation of its Commanding Officer,
 Capt. J. G. Miller's Independent Company, Inf. M. N. G.,
 is hereby disbanded.

* * * * *

By Command of the
 Governor and Com'dr-in-Chief.
 CHAS. H. McBLAIR,
 Adjt. General.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Adjutant General's Office,
 Annapolis, ——— —, 1871.

EXHIBIT "C."

	DR.		CR.
1871, Apl. 1st :		Total expenditures	
To appropriation		of old appropria-	
Acts 1870, Ch. 182,		tion to date.....	\$6,025 82
Sec. 27.....	\$25,000 00	Total expenditures	
To unexpended ap-		of new appropria-	
propriation of pre-		tion to date.....	9,684 16
ceding year, (to pay		Balance	20,094 57
debts incurred dur-			
ing said period,			
under decision of			
Atty. General,) as			
per statement furn-			
ished by the Comp-			
troller	10,804 62		
	<u>\$35,804 62</u>		<u>\$35,804-62</u>

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 30th, 1871.

EXHIBIT D.

Report of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, returned by Disbanded Organizations of the Maryland Volunteer Forces, pursuant to G. O. No. 4 and 6, A. G. O., Md.

WHEN.	BY WHOM.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Muskets Supplied.	Bayonets.	Waist Belts.	Cap Pouches.	Cartridge Boxes.	Bayonet Scabbards.	Knapsacks.	Sabres—Cavalry.	Sabre Belts—Cavalry.	Ball Cartridge Rds.	REMARKS.
1871.				Inf.											
Sept.	30. William Perry.....	Capt.	A	10	34	34	36	36	36	36	38				
	John J. Kahler.....	1st Lt.	C	10	45	45	45	45	45	45	46				
Aug.	2. Harry Coggins.....	Maj.	E	10	45	45	45	45	45	45	48				
Nov.	25. Thos. J. Gorsuch....	Capt.	G	10	23	28	18	18	18	18	18				
July	25. Chas. W. McKenzie..	do.	H	10	20	20	23	23	23	23	48				
Nov.	23. Geo. D. Lyles.....	do.	H	11	40	40	40	40	40	40	40				
Aug.	28. C. H. Eckstein.....	do.	A	12	45	45	45	45	45	45	50				
Sept.	7. Elon T. Perkins.....	do.	G	13	50	50	45	45	45	45	50				
Oct.	14. Thad. W. Cleary....	Maj.	J	15	46	46	44	44	44	44	48				
Sept.	11. Jas. T. M. Raley....	Capt.	B	16	56	56	56	56	56	56	56				
Aug.	30. Joel Blizard.....	do.	A	17	42	42	40	40	40	40	26				
Dec.	18. R. P. Gorman.....	1st Lt.	A	Lt. In.	72	72	45	45	45	45	45				
	(Picked up.).....				3	3	13	13	13	13					
	H. Olagget Page....	Capt.	D	5 Cav.								43	37		
	Total.....				526	526	495	495	495	495	503	43	37	300	

I certify that the above Report is correct and true.
Baltimore, Dec. 21st, 1871.

J. H. MACDONALD, Col., & A. D. C.

